

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 15TH, 1888

NUMBER 29

Official Directory

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras, THOMAS J. JARVIS, Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8, GEORGE H. WYNDOHAM, Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 130 Rua do Ouvidor, 1st floor. H. CLAY ARMSTRONG, Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Espírito da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a.m. and on the 2nd and 4th Sundays in each month at 8 p.m.
H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain.
N. R.—All notices should be sent to ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Iluminação.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cateiro. English services: Sunday School at 10 a.m.; preaching at 11:30 a.m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p.m. on Fridays.
E. A. TILLY, Pastor.
Portuguese services: Sunday School 10 a.m., preaching 7:30 p.m. Sundays, prayer-meeting 7:30 p.m. Wednesdays.
J. W. TARBUX, Pastor.
Residence: Rua do Príncipe Imperial No. 18.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 1, Travessa da Bandeira. Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a.m., and 7 o'clock, p.m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock, p.m., Thursdays.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Coado d'Eu, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a.m., and 7 o'clock, p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock, p.m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a.m.
W. R. RAGBY, Pastor.
Residence: Rua de Santos Rodrigues N. 6.
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua de S. Joaquin. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, a.m., and 6 o'clock, p.m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock, a.m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4:30, p.m.
RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.—Open daily, No. 89, Rua da Misericórdia. Divine Service on Sundays and Wednesdays at 11 a.m. Sailors free and open on Tuesday evenings at 7 p.m. Gifts of papers, books, left off clothing, etc., may be sent to the above address, and the Missionary will gladly call for them.
THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.
AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—General agency at No. 79, Sete de Setembro, and at 7:30 p.m.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot at No. 11, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.
BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. Communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary—D. ROBERTS, Caixa do Correio, 75.

Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon. Residence: 37, Rua do Senador Vergueiro; Office: 87, Rua do Hospício from 12 to 3 p.m.
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn, M.D., Editor, Surgeon and Physician. Office: Rua 12 de Março, No. 99, from 11 to 1 p.m. and 4 to 4:30 p.m. Residence: Rua D. Mariana, N. 18, Botafogo.

Traveller's Directory

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Central train leaves Rio at 5 a.m.; arrives at Barra do Piraí 7:22, Entre Rio, 9:30 and Itaboraí (terminus) at 11:25 p.m. São Paulo train leaves Rio at 5 a.m., arrives at Barra at 8:15 a.m., and Cachoeira, where passengers for São Paulo must change, at 12:12 p.m. From Entre Rio train leaves at 1:02 a.m., arriving at Porto Novo da Cunha at 11:47. Downward, train leaves Barra at 5:15 a.m., Cachoeira (São Paulo branch) at 5:29 p.m., Porto Novo at 1:05, Entre Rio 3:10. The São Paulo train arrives at Rio at 6:45 and the Central train at 8 p.m.
Landed Express, leaves Rio at 7 a.m.; arrives at Barra at 10:25, Entre Rio at 12:25 and Mirimão do Procopio (terminus) at 6:58 p.m. São Paulo branch leaves Barra at 11:30 and arrives at Cachoeira at 6:25 p.m. From Entre Rio train leaves at 3:15 p.m., and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:05. Downward, train leaves Mirimão do Procopio at 5:10 a.m., Cachoeira 5:50 and Porto Novo 5:50, arriving at Rio at 5:10 p.m.
Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8:30 and 9:20 a.m., 3:15 and 5:20 p.m.; first goes to Entre Rio arriving at 8:03 p.m.; second and third to Barra, arriving at 6:10 a.m. and 3:55 p.m., and third to Belem arriving at 7:30. Downward, train leaves Entre Rio at 4:30 a.m., arriving at Barra at 8:15 and Rio at 3:00 p.m.; leave Barra at 4 and 5:30 a.m., arriving in Rio at 8:15 a.m. and 1:15 p.m., and leave Belem at 5:10 a.m., arriving in Rio at 7:50 and 1:15 p.m.
Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p.m. every Friday, arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 5 a.m. Downward, train leaves Porto Novo at 10:50 p.m. every Monday, arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:30 p.m.
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25 p.m., arriving at São Paulo at 6:40 p.m. Downward train leaves São Paulo at 6:00 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:05 p.m., where passengers change to the D. Pedro II.
CANTAGALLOK R.—Leaves Niterói (São Anna) 7 a.m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10:52. Cordeiro (1 hour by trainway from Cantagallo) 11:05. Return train leaves Cordeiro at 10:52 and Nova Friburgo 12:17, a.m., arriving at Niterói 3:20 p.m. A special Nova Friburgo excursion train leaves Niterói at 5:15 p.m. and Nova Friburgo at 5 a.m. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Ferry boat runs between Rio and Santa Anna, connecting with trains.
CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Corcovado, Laranjeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a.m., and 2, 4 and 6 p.m. on Sundays and holidays, and at 6:30 and 8:30 a.m. and at 5 and 5:30 p.m. on week-days.
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS AND R.R.—Steamers leave Trapiçê Maná at 4 p.m. week days and 7 a.m. Sundays and holidays. Return, trains leave Petropolis at 7:30, 9:00, week days, and 4 p.m. Sundays and holidays. Mixed train: upward 7 a.m.; downward (from Petropolis) 3:30 p.m., week days only.

Biblioteca, Museo, &c.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua dos Ourives, No. 53, 1st floor.
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Príncipe No. 48.
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 82, Rua do Ouvidor.
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da Constituição.
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LECTURA.—No. 32, Rua Luiz de Camões.

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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 25th of the month.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of heights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a current journal on Brazilian trade.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 15th, 1888.

THE recent success of our Brazilian friends in raising money in London promises to end in results highly unsatisfactory to all the parties concerned. We do not like to sound a note of warning at a time when compliments only are expected, but in view of the false impressions created and the dangers impending, it must be done. We are ready to congratulate our Brazilian friends frankly on the highly successful issue of the £6,000,000 national loan of last April, and of the more recent 1,000,000\$ municipal loan of Santos and the £700,000 provincial loan of S. Paulo. The sale of various Brazilian enterprises in London are also deserving of sincere congratulation, for all these transactions have brought more capital into the country, and have liberated much domestic capital for use in other directions. If properly used, all this ought to yield beneficial results and give an encouraging impetus to national industry and progress. But, in all this, it will not do to deceive ourselves into believing that these flattering results are due to an enhanced national credit, and a revived spirit of enterprise. In the first place, the exceptional state of affairs in England, where an immense amount of invested capital was set free by the conversion of British consols, contributed largely to the success of all these loans and investments. The unprecedented accumulation of unemployed capital in England has threatened serious results to the thousands who live solely upon the interest yielded by small investments, and this forced investors into anything promising a moderate rate of interest, even at some slight risk upon the security of the investment itself. The Brazilian government has very wisely met all its loan obligations in London promptly and liberally, and this has not only secured good credit for the nation, but has reflected much confidence upon the purely private Brazilian investments seeking capital in that market. It is natural, therefore, that all such securities will find plenty of takers at a time when home investments are so unremunerative. And then, in the second place, the abolition of slavery has unquestionably done much to revive confidence in Brazil and to inspire unquestioning faith in the minds of Englishmen in the future prosperity of this country. They have faith in free labor and free institutions, and without investigating the question further, they have faith in the country which adopts them. So far as these influences go, in great part arising from outside conditions and deductions, the credit of Brazil has materially improved.

But, in view of internal evidence, is this improvement real, and is it based on substantial foundations? In our opinion, it is not! Aside from the abolition of slavery, which was the breaking down of a fixed obstruction, or the development of an opportunity, rather than a step forward, the conditions here are unchanged from preceding years. The deficits in the budget remain, the problems of banks, currency, tax reform, local government, etc., are still unsolved, industries are not uniformly developing in the same ratio as the costs of government, and taxation is therefore becoming heavier and more burdensome. Year by year these excesses of expenditure over revenue are added to the interest-bearing debt, thus increasing the fixed burdens upon the people, and year by year ambitious ministers plunge recklessly into new schemes without a thought as to the consequences. The "undeveloped resources" of the country are unexplored capital to draw upon, and few ministers hesitate to draw heavily when the opportunity arises. Now, in view of this state of affairs, how can it be said that the credit of the country has been improved? Trouble is growing out of the labor question, reactionary planters are demanding indemnities for their liberated slaves and threatening revolution if not granted, money is being spent like water upon the introduction of immigrant laborers, an ambitious minister is proposing to expend large sums upon new and unnecessary railways, and all the old government jobs in railway building, port improvements and subsidies are going on in the good old way—great expenditures for petty results. This is certainly not improvement, nor even a step toward improvement. Brazil is not even making an intelligent, rational effort to take advantage of the flood tide of opportune credit and progress which is now bearing her onward on its bosom, and which in due time will deposit her back just where it took her up. The opportunity is a grand one and it ought not to be lost.

ASIDE from the danger to the foreign investor of believing that the credit of Brazil has materially improved, there is another danger, no less serious, to the borrower himself. Good credit has been the ruin of many a man, and the injury of many a state. Facilities for borrowing money easily are not always blessings. The number of loans and investments which have recently been prepared for the London market, because of the ease with which Santos and S. Paulo raised their loans and syndicates were formed for the purchase of certain Brazilian railways, is a striking proof of this. While the securities offered by the province of S. Paulo and the city of Santos are exceptionally good, it does not follow that the securities offered by Bahia, Pernambuco and Rio de Janeiro are equally good. And yet, because one province and one city have been able to raise money on easy terms, every province and city in the empire are beginning to think of doing likewise. The city of S. Paulo is negotiating a loan and Rio de Janeiro is talking of another. The provinces of Bahia, Pernambuco and Rio de Janeiro are all after loans, and still others are meditating this new way out of the difficulties encompassing them. In view of these preparations, the English investor ought to begin to inform himself in regard to the provincial and municipal institutions of this country. He should note the fact that there is only one S. Paulo (province) in Brazil and that the city of Santos is the one port of that rich and progressive province. There is not another province in Brazil that can offer security for a loan equal to S. Paulo. Pernambuco probably ranks next, because of

her valuable sugar and cotton crops, but the province is heavily in debt, and her population turbulent and less progressive. Minas Geraes is rich in products, but her people are reactionary and infatuated. Her debt is heavy, and her revenue less than the expenditures, and yet she has only just voted railway and other subsidies upon thousands of contos. Bahia is a province in decay, heavily in debt, reactionary and torpid. In all of these, the authority of the province to raise foreign loans is not clearly established. The Brazilian province is not an independent, self-governing state, hence questions must arise hereafter as to the responsibility of the imperial government for these loans. So too with the municipalities. Local government in Brazil is in a very chaotic state, and the powers, limitations and obligations of both provinces and municipalities are very loosely defined. There is really no such thing as a nominal, responsible municipal government. The cities elect no mayors, treasurers, auditors, or other responsible officials. They have no nominal heads. They elect boards of aldermen only, who divide up the duties of local administration among committees; and all their acts are subject to revision by the general government, either through the minister of empire, as in this city, or through the provincial presidents. In this city it is very difficult to define what belongs to the national and to the municipal government. As we have before said, local administration in Brazil is in so chaotic a state that no one can determine what limitations and obligations exist. It will be wise, therefore, for London capitalists to move slowly and cautiously and, if possible, to procure some imperial sanction before loaning money to all the provinces and cities applying.

WE have been so carefully taught that human life is a sacred thing, subject only to the will of the Creator and the caprice of the Crown, that we have made suicide a crime against both human and divine law. We do not hang men for attempting to take their own lives, but we arrest them, imprison them, and even threaten to shut the doors of heaven against them. In some communities their bodies are buried in disgrace in the open highway, and the mingling of their dust with the properly sanctified article is absolutely prohibited. We shall not undertake to discuss this question, for no amount of sound argument will ever convince the christian world that their views of human life are overdrawn. In the interests of so serious a question as that of suicide, however, we may be permitted to offer a few practical suggestions from which both society and suicides may possibly derive incalculable benefit. We have no particular respect and admiration for the man or woman who tries to avoid the common responsibilities, duties and cares of life by self-destruction. Suicide is a cowardly act, except perhaps when employed to avoid a shameful, or painful death. The fact remains, however, that men continue to take their own lives, and that in some countries they do it upon very slight provocation and with great frequency. It is a kind of mania, and it is almost impossible to prevent it. The suicide believes that his life is his own, to be disposed of at his own will and pleasure; and he acts on that belief regardless of the anathemas of the church, the restrictions of the law, and the condemnation of society. No law ever yet prevented a man from taking his own life, and never will. The prohibitions on the sale of acids, poisons, etc., are therefore worse than useless, for they simply annoy those who want these articles for proper uses. They continue to shoot, hang, cut and poison themselves in all kinds of places

and with all degrees of dramatic effect. The influence of all this is bad for society and disagreeable for the suicide. In view of the futility of restrictive legislation and of the demoralizing influences of dramatic, unexpected and bungling suicides, we should like to submit for consideration a total reversal of the policy thus far pursued. In the first place, let it be admitted that a man has a right to take his own life and sneak out of this world if he pleases. Admitting this, we must then cease all our efforts to control him in the matter by arbitrary action, both here and hereafter. If he is determined to go, let us accept the situation frankly, shake hands and wish him success. Then to save ourselves from the needless and brutal shock of gathering up his remains from the pavement, or cutting them down from a rafter, or fishing them out of the water, or stumbling over them in the woods, let us create a "retreat" for suicides, where they can write all necessary explanatory notes and then take themselves out of the world decently and in order. Such an establishment might be furnished with all the best and most approved appliances for self-destruction, so that the unhappy suicide may not be driven to the unscientific methods of those who drink solutions of match-heads, acids, etc., or who spoil useful furniture and bed linen with their useless brains. The deed must and will be done, whether we approve, or not; the proposition, therefore, is that society shall provide all necessary facilities for doing it decently, easily, scientifically, and in a proper place.

IT is gradually dawning upon us that the empire of Brazil is financially and prospectively in a very bad way. We regret to acknowledge that our somewhat pessimistic ideas as to the future of this country have received many severe shocks from the speeches made by senators and deputies as to the abyss opening at the feet of the unhappy dweller in Brazil, and that we, as foreigners, must commence to feel exceedingly uncomfortable as to the prospects before us. It is true the prophets of evil are the parliamentary "outs"; but they are none the less statesmen elected to represent the Brazilian nation in the legislature, and as such must have peculiar and advantageous means of gauging public opinion, and facilities for predicting at least near-by occurrences. There now seems to be little doubt that the Brazilian planter is utterly and entirely ruined; although the present year with its large coffee crop—reduced by scarcity of labor by one-third—has incited the planter to harvest this at enormous sacrifices, there is being no preparation made for the coming year, when not only will the coffee crop be reduced to something like a minimum, but Brazil will grow no cereals and must apply to the granaries of the foreigner for its maize and beans. Is not this a sufficiently disheartening account of the position of the empire, when furnished by statesmen; grave senators, whose seats are secured for life, and distinguished deputies, whose chairs are dependent on planter's votes? We confess we feel decidedly uneasy as to the outlook. With no coffee to drink, no maize or beans to eat, labor disorganized and republicans organizing, it becomes our duty to call the attention of our foreign readers to this disheartening condition as confessed by senators and deputies, who show no hesitation in publicly expressing their views, for foreigners to read and digest, as to the inevitable ruin that now hangs, like a thunder-cloud, over their devoted heads. It may be objected that these speeches are nothing more than rhetorical ebullitions. As foreigners, we cannot tell whether Deputy Pedro Luiz is influenced by his love for rhetoric, or by

solicitude for the electors of his district, when he paints the absolutely heart-rending condition of the Rio de Janeiro planter. How can we tell whether Senator Candido de Oliveira is endeavoring to upset a ministry, or is applying a caustic to drains upon the veins of the Treasury, when he mentions that a doctor in Rio is drawing salary as a medical director of a Rio Grande do Sul colony? We must necessarily lend faith to the ideas expressed by Brazilian statesmen, and credit their assertions. Brazil is on the edge of an abyss. Senators and deputies assert and re-assert this, and foreigners should be very careful of investing their funds in a country that is painted in such very dark colors by the very parties who are declared to represent the public opinion of the empire. Often have we been accused of unduly and unwisely attacking Brazilian credit; but never have our most "strabismic" expressions equalled those of senators and deputies during the present legislative session. Upon what can be based a trumpet-blast for Brazil? With ruined planters, likely to become pensioners in the poor-houses the minister of justice is providing, with republicans threatening to turn the Crown out of doors, with labor drifting around without direction, and with nothing to eat next year, does it not seem possible that English capitalists will institute rigorous inquiries into the certainty of all these assertions and limit their aid to the empire in accordance with the security offered? We sincerely regret that our space has not permitted us to lay before English readers the pessimist views held by Brazilian statesmen as to the position of their country. A file of the *Diario Official* containing the debates during the present session, if turned into English, would make the most infatuated believer in the future of Brazil tear his hair, and wonder why he had been lead to invest in Brazilian securities by Jews, as Deputy Coelho Rodrigues politely terms the English bankers who have represented this country in London.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

October 2.—In the Senate Sr. Dantas presented a protest signed by numerous citizens against the project for alienating the water-courses. The minister of agriculture stated the government had agreed to a Senate amendment which would retain the control of the water supply by the state; the minister, however, objected to taxing the provinces to furnish free water to the rich inhabitants of Rio. Senator Belisario spoke on the reduced tariffs on the D. Pedro II railway, and Senators Silveira da Motta and Correia on the proposed modification of the rules as to swearing in senators, the former attacking and the latter defending the proposal to appoint a joint committee of the two Chambers to study the question. The minister of agriculture gave some excellent reasons why the government opposed the scheme of *burgos agricolas*. Senators Castro Carreira and Sarinva spoke on the estimates of the department of agriculture. In the Chamber Deputy Lourenço de Albuquerque spoke in favor of the banks of issue project, which he proposed to amend to the end that the banks could not make loans for a year, or more. Deputy Pedro Luiz asked the minister of marine why flogging in the navy was not abolished. The minister replied that it could not be done, and cited the opinions of naval officers in proof of his assertion.

October 3.—In the Senate Sr. Taunany made a long speech advocating German immigration and freedom of religion and combating the introduction of Chinese, which, from the senator's remarks, it would appear the planters of Rio de Janeiro are contemplating. Senators Lima Duarte and Luiz Felipe spoke on the agriculture estimates, but their remarks were of little general interest. In the Chamber, Deputy Coelho Rodrigues asked a string of useless questions as to the bestowal by the Pope of the golden rose on the Princess Imperial and was answered by the minister of foreign affairs, who was very happy in his reply. Deputy Rodrigues Peixoto asked the minister of finance whether the recent increase of taxes could not be modified and the latter thought some changes could be made.

October 4.—In the Senate Sr. Taunany made a somewhat peculiar speech in honor and glorification of the Argentine Republic for passing a law for civil marriage, and presented the project for a law to forbid the introduction of Chinese laborers, which created quite an excitement among the senators, one of whom called the project a piece of barbarity. The minister of agriculture said in reply to Senator Belisario's remarks of yesterday that tariffs on the D. Pedro II railway had reached a minimum. Sr. Belisario returned to the charge and availed of the opportunity to liquidate some personal questions with the minister. The swearing in of senators allowed Senator Silveira Martins

an opportunity of showing his versatility in anthropology, languages, etc.; the senator thinks a legislator should not swear at all. As to the golden rose, Sr. Silveira Martins recalled the presentation to Isabel II of Spain on account of her virtues, and inquired whether the Princess Imperial had assumed certain obligations as to the Holy See. The speech, as is usual when the Rio Grande orator has the floor, was sarcastic and rather cynical. Senator Avila advocated the establishment of the *burgos agricolas*, which will be an immense advantage to the establishment of small farmers; the senator also wants another railway for Rio Grande do Sul. In the Chamber the usual three-quarters of an hour were occupied in purely personal matters, and the rest of the session was of no general interest.

October 5.—In the Senate Sr. Taunany and Silveira da Motta exchanged remarks as to immigration; the latter making some mild fun of the former's predilection for Germans. The premier denied that the Princess Imperial had taken any oath of allegiance to the Pope. After some remarks by Senator Ignacio Martins the proposal for a joint committee to examine the form of oath to be taken by legislators was passed. Senators Soares Brandão and Belisario spoke on the agriculture estimates; the latter's speech is a strong attack on the minister of agriculture and his railway schemes. In the Chamber the minister of foreign affairs repeated the statement made by the premier in the Senate; the Princess took no oath of allegiance to the Holy See, upon receiving the golden rose. Deputy Luiz Moreira says there is something wrong in the province of Alagoas, and calls the serious attention of the minister of justice thereto. A parliamentary novelty then occurred, when a member of the opposition moved the closing of the debate on the credit for the department of foreign affairs. Deputy Ratisbana thought the concessions for opening streets had not been sufficiently debated, and objected to these schemes being submitted to public competition. Deputy Andrade Figueira defended competition and the committee president, Deputy Rodrigues Peixoto, had also made some objections and Deputy Andrade Figueira had replied to these, the report passed in first discussion. Deputy Pedro Luiz asked the premier a series of questions as to the alienation of the Leopoldina, Grão Pará and Macaé railways to the foreigner; the roads are not alienable according to the opinion of the minister of agriculture expressed in 1886, and their absorption by foreigners is pregnant with dangers. Political questions foreign to the matter in debate were then produced. The premier made a short and pithy reply in which he declared his belief that his interlocutor would be one of the first strayed lambs to return to the conservative fold.

October 6.—In the Senate Sr. Soares presented a protest from local cotton mills against the duties on ready-made sacks, which are out of proportion to those on the material imported to make sacks here. Senator Silveira Martins made a rather jocose reply to some criticisms published by Deputy Mando on the senator's recent speech. Senator Avila occupied considerable time in describing the importance of cultivating only coffee, and in advocating cattle and sheep raising. Senator Belisario analysed pretty much all of the *relatório* of the department of agriculture, but beyond showing that he knows more about railways, immigration, etc., than the minister, produced nothing new. In the Chamber there was no session.

October 8.—The decree proroguing the session to the 20th inst. was published. In the Senate Sr. Rodrigo Augusto da Silva, minister of foreign affairs, took the oath and his seat as senator from S. Paulo. In reply to Senator Candido de Oliveira the minister of agriculture said that the reason for the delay in inaugurating traffic on the Ouro Preto branch of the D. Pedro II railway was because the wagons had arrived here so damaged by sea-water that important repairs were necessary. Visconde de Ouro Preto criticised the railway extension schemes of the minister of agriculture, and declared the empire declared free to immigrants of any and all nations and creeds. The senator stated the actual greatness of the United States was largely controlled by the Chinese starting new taxes to us, but the viscount is doubtless best informed. From the rather meagre summary of his speech we infer that the senator prefers Chinese coolies to Italian immigrants. Senator Leão Vellozo also opposed the railway extensions; he thinks the money will not be forthcoming to meet the charges, and he also sees no reason to shut out Chinese immigration. In the Chamber, the minister of marine presented a proposal for a credit of 220,633,890 for his department. The project for a law to repress vagabondage allowed Deputy Rodrigues Peixoto to cite Egyptian, Roman and French law in relation thereto; he considers the project impracticable. After Deputy Ratisbana had promised some amendments in second discussion, the project passed first discussion. Deputy Bulhões Cayrollo asked the premier a series of questions as to the ultimate destination of the 5 per cent. surtax levied for the emancipation of slaves, which he considers might be used to indemnify planters in some form. The premier made an excellent reply and read the deputy a proper lesson on something very like obstruction.

October 9.—In the Senate Barão de Cotejipe presented more applications from planters for indemnity and also referred to what he considered was a slur on the promoters of indemnification in the speech made in the Chamber by the premier. The latter made an explanation that no slur was intended. Senator Avila called the attention of the government to the poor quality of the gas supplied here, and of the equally poor service furnished by the company; he presented various questions, and were much applauded, the senators evidently sympathizing with his complaints. After various amendments were presented to the already much amended estimate of the department of agriculture, Senator Lima Duarte moved that they be returned to the committee. There was no quorum to vote, which secured the adjournment of the debate. In the Chamber a petty quarrel between two judges in a place rejoicing in the name of Urubú ["currier-crow"], Bahia, occupied considerable time. The session was of no interest.

October 10.—In the Senate the minister of agriculture defended the gas company and the government representative attached to it against the criticisms of Senator Avila, and Visconde do Cruzeiro reiterated the complaints made against the quality and service of the gas supply, and concluded by making an objection to continuing the contract with the English company. Senator Candido de Oliveira occupied the rest of the session in discussing the agriculture estimates; as a local colleague says, the senator occupied two-and-a-half hours in discussing one-half of the *relatório*, and proposes on another occasion to take the second half in charge. The senator was severe on government employees; amongst other statements, he said there was a doctor in Rio drawing a salary as medical director of a colony in Rio Grande do Sul. There is an immigration agent in Paris [of all places in the world] receiving 500\$ per month, and one in Italy, who is, the senator says, a police criminal (*ré de policia*) that receives 1,000\$ per month. In the Chamber, three war estimates washed more soiled linen. The war estimates as amended by the Senate were passed.

October 11.—In the Senate Sr. Avila repeated his attacks on the gas company and the fiscal engineer, and went so far as to advise consumers of gas to use bludgeons to resist attempts at cutting off their gas supply. Barão de Cotejipe, Ignacio Martins and Avila all spoke about a petition from a confraternity to reduce the tax on its real estate. Senator Lafayette proceeded to defend his opposition to the plans of the minister of agriculture. He argues that the slaves freed by the abolition law represented a capital of 485,000,000\$, the interest on which was represented by the labor of the slave; this capital has been destroyed and the planters have now no money to meet the demands of wage-earners. No war had ever destroyed such an amount of capital, for war stimulated certain industries, if destroying others. The employment of money in slaves was perfectly legal; agriculture appears to be on its back without credit, for its engagements cannot be met. How then can the bankers create the credit that does not exist? The advancing of money to planters by the Treasury is entirely fruitless. He proceeded to show the uselessness of banks of credit (*credit banks*), and predicted evil times in the future for the revenue and agriculture. The negro is inferior to the white man in forethought and economy. The speaker was much interrupted and at the close was applauded. In the Chamber a duet between Deputies Lourenço de Albuquerque and Bernardo de Mendonça regarding Alagoas and other affairs created some disturbance; very unparliamentary language being employed in liquidating the question. The indefatigable Deputy Zama had a few more stones to throw at the minister of justice in relation to his project to suppress vagabondage; the deputy's energy in showing up the condition of affairs in Bahia is more praiseworthy than interesting. Deputy Paes Leme made a more sensible speech, but his remarks were rather personal recollections of what he had seen in European industrial schools, than any scheme to improve the vagrant classes. Deputy Pedro Luiz declared he opposed the project and deduced reasons therefor.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The discovery of a quarry of fine marble is reported from a place near Piracicaba, São Paulo.

—Some seventy business men of São Paulo have petitioned the General Assembly for a bonded warehouse in that city.

—The wholesale houses of São Paulo are now closing their doors at 6 p. m., the new custom having been initiated on the 8th inst.

—The *Diario de Santos* has been sold to Drs. Martin Francisco Solrinhio and João Galeão Carvalho, its former editor.

—The August receipts of the Maranhão custom house were 257,778\$237, against 197,224\$348 in the same month of last year.

—An Italian named Borelli was recently arrested in Campinas, São Paulo, for passing counterfeit "nickels." A quantity of the spurious coin was found in his house.

—The exports from Pernambuco in August last included 4,088,835 kilos of sugar, 933,769 kilos of cotton, 298,000 kilos of hides, and 374,000 litres of rum. The aggregate official value of all the exports was 1,248,044\$882.

—The police statistics of Pernambuco are not encouraging. During the six months ending 30th June last there were 367 crimes reported, of which 53 were murders, 184 injuries (attempts to kill) 29 robberies, 68 thefts, etc.

—A Minas provincial paper says the people at Prados are starving. Is it not singular that a country so widely advertised for fertility and productivity cannot raise food enough for its present population?

—Three laboring men were seized by the press gang in Santos on the 5th, and were put on board a train and taken to São Paulo in spite of a writ of *habeas corpus* issued by a *juiz de direito*. That our act of arbitrary authority will make at least a dozen republicans in Santos.

—The Alagoas provincial assembly has followed the example set by Ceará, Paraná, and other provinces, in getting into a tangle about organization. The minority always wants to organize the assembly, and leaves when the majority declines to submit. It then goes off and organizes a little assembly by itself and then telegraphs to Rio de Janeiro for aid and sympathy. It is very much like a lot of school boys playing government.

—The September receipts of the Ceará custom house amounted to 129,535\$668.

—An athletic club has been organized at Santos, and its first meeting was held yesterday.

—An extraordinary session of the Pará provincial assembly has been called for November 5th.

—The September receipts of the Parahyba custom house were 84,073\$915, and of the provincial *consulado* 3,161\$242.

—A new insurance company is to be organized in Juiz de Fora, Minas Geraes, with a capital of 500,000\$ in shares of 200\$ each.

—The Paritins Indians on the Rio Madeira have recently become very troublesome, raiding the rubber camps and attacking travellers.

—The August exports from Pará were officially valued at 2,020,323\$873, of which those of rubber alone amounted to 1,279,713\$298, and cacao 653,918\$049.

—A movement has been initiated in Minas Geraes for the union of Espírito Santo and Minas Geraes in order to give the latter province a seaport of its own.

—The body of a man who had died of small-pox, was found at the gate of the Lameria cemetery on the morning of the 1st inst. It had been brought in from some neighboring plantation.

—The president of Minas has recently sanctioned a law granting a premium of 100\$ on every house constructed for colonists. There is no doubt about it; they are not as March hares up in Minas!

—The *Correio* of Campinas reports a highway robbery at a place called "Morro Vermelho," near that city, on the 8th inst. The robbers, were blacks, four in number, and were armed. Their victim says he was robbed of 220\$.

—A western S. Paulo journal notices that a well organized band of house thieves exists in that section, and gives the name and locality of their headquarters. It seems curious that knowing so much the authorities do not break up the organization, or the people do not apply to Judge Lynch for assistance.

—When the British corvette *Ruby* arrived off Fort Berlinga, at the entrance to the harbor of Santos, on the 6th inst., the customary salute was fired; but no response whatever was made. All the response the garrison could make was to wave his pocket handkerchief. The old guns on the antiquated "fort" are useless and there is probably not powder enough in the place to load a pistol.

—The September receipts of the Victoria custom house were 23,244\$921, of which 2,201\$214 were from imports and 17,783\$346 from exports. The "emancipation fund" tax produced 157\$829. The total receipts for September last year were 86,318\$051. The provincial *meza de rendas* produced 22,476\$685, of which 20,944\$500 were from the provincial export duties on coffee.

—The September revenue receipts at Pernambuco, compared with the same month of last year, were as follows:

	1888	1887
Custom-house	907,535\$586	1,038,426\$333
Recebedoria geral	31,396 064	37,718 011
Recebedoria provincial	23,531 376	27,471 121
The traffic tax (<i>imposto de giro</i>) within the province	90,603\$887	in the same month.

—A lad 11 years old saved a child of 7 from drowning who had fallen into the water at Victoria, Espírito-Santo, on the 6th inst. The youngster caught the drowning child, had a severe struggle to prevent the latter carrying him down, and finally brought him ashore. The young hero's name is Indalcio Guilherme de Jesus, and if ever a gold medal was merited, this is the occasion for the government to present it.

—According to the *relatório* of the president of Amazonas, the finances of that province are in anything but a satisfactory condition. The deficit, or floating debt, thus far determined, amounts to 377,552\$152, not including about 200,000\$ not yet settled under a statute of 1881, and not including, also, a debt of 350,000\$ formally recognized last year. The revenues of the province appear to be decreasing steadily, but no corresponding decrease in expenditures is ever thought of.

—The recent *relatório* of the president of Pernambuco shows a little anxiety over the continued deficits in the finances of that province. In recent years these deficits have been:

	1884-85	1885-86	1886-87	1888 [estimated]
	1,044,138\$391	907,981 117	614,504 430	655,275 430

For 1889 the provincial treasury estimates the receipts at 2,849,562\$119 and the expenditures at 3,297,742\$896, showing a probable deficit of 448,180\$730. The province is now negotiating a foreign loan.

—Santos has been somewhat stirred up lately over a controversy about an accumulation of offices on the part of one of its aldermen. The law expressly forbids an alderman or justice of the peace from holding any other salaried public employment, and yet Alderman Alagoa Rodrigues Junior holds the position of immigration agent at 300\$ a month. The alderman happens to be an unpopular citizen, hence various protests have been sent in against this infraction of the law, but thus far without avail. Had he been a popular man, he might have enjoyed any number of offices until the end of time, without a protest.

October 9.—Official rates were unchanged, and the market quiet. Brokers reported business in bank at 27½, at 27 3/16 on London office, and at 27½ on the latter from second hands. Commercial sterling 27 31/6—27 5/16. Sovereigns sold at 94050, closing with buyers at this figure. Sellers at 93100.

<i>Sea Breeze</i>	Cardiff	16 Sept.
<i>St. George</i>	Cardiff	25 Aug.
<i>Superior</i>	Bristol	20 Aug.
<i>Serene</i>	Baltimore	4 Sept.
<i>Sigrid</i>	W't-Hartlepool ..	..
<i>Strawn</i>	Cardiff	..
<i>Ted</i>	Liverpool	23 Aug.
<i>Ted</i>	Cardiff	24 Aug.
<i>Thelma</i>	Cardiff	10 Sept.
<i>Pho</i>	Cardiff	25 Aug.
<i>Uria</i>	Glasgow	..
<i>Parvener</i>	Hamburg	11 Sept.
<i>Centurion</i>	New York	3 Aug.
<i>Victoria</i>	Rangoon	5 July
<i>Wilhelm</i>	Point de Grave	18 Sept.
<i>W. G. Russell</i>	Liverpool	23 Aug.
<i>Woolton</i>	Hamburg	25 Aug.
<i>Wrennah</i>	Marseilles	23 Aug.
<i>Zebina Gaudely</i>	Newport	..
<i>Zimi</i>	Cardiff	20 Aug.

SANTOS

From Messrs. John Bradshaw & Co's Market Report,
dated 1st October.
COFFEE.—Under pressure of purchases to cover our market
ran wild up to 10th ult., 72s 6d for good average being
touched on that date; prices have since declined but close
firm at quotations.

The weather has been very rainy and unsettled and some damage to crops is reported from the interior. Quality is reported to have suffered, planters being unable to properly dry the fruit.

Stocks are badly assorted, and good qualities continue scarce, and are to-day 116,645 bags in first and 45,112 in second hands, against 66,198 and 52,147 respectively last month. Loading 22,500 bags.

Our brokers return sales of 156,000 bags.

Receipts averaged 7,120 bags per diem, against 3,384 in 1887 and 8,786 in 1886. From 1st July to date they reach 408,700 bags, against 238,641 in 1887 and 493,845 in 1886. The clearances in September were:

United States: bags.

New York.....		12,797
<i>Europe :</i>		
Havre.....	55,163	
Antwerp.....	21,339	
Hamburg.....	51,138	
Bremen.....	99	
Southampton.....	203	
Trieste.....	18,752	
Venice.....	2,950	
Genoa.....	1,250	
Las Palmas.....	32	150,214
Rio and coast.....		24

163 632

Total clearances of Coffee from Santos for three months of crop-years.			
DESTINATION	1888-89	1887-88	1886-87
UNITED STATES			
New York	Bags, 35 618	Bags, 79 397	Bags, 67 077
Baltimore	..	..	..
Hampton Roads f. o.	..	..	..
Sandy Hook f. o.	..	..	..
Richmond	..	..	..
Charleston	..	..	..
Savannah	..	..	..
Noble	..	..	1 077
New Orleans	..	..	..
Galveston	..	..	..
Port Ends f. o.	..	..	..
Total	35 618	79 397	68 498
EUROPE			
Channel f. o.	..	8 848	..
Have	114 588	25 538	104 765
Antwerp	77 373	95 950	108 067
North of Europe & Baltic	110 308	85 356	103 773
England	1 307	1 949	7 048
Bordeaux	..	..	250
Lisbon f. o.	..	5	..
Gibraltar f. o.	..	..	..
Portugal	..	..	..
Mediterranean	39 231	5 291	91 180
Total	342 057	154 448	411 683
ELSEWHERE			
Canada	..	..	..
Cape of Good Hope	..	..	..
Australia	..	..	..
River Plate & West Coast.	..	..	..
Rio and coast.	172	1 200	416
Total	172	1 200	416
United States	35 618	79 397	68 498
Europe	342 057	154 448	411 683
Elsewhere	172	1 200	416
Totals	378 808	235 045	480 596

	370	-41	239	643 ^a	480	552
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Total clearances of Coffee from Santos for nine months:			
DESTINATION	1886	1887	1888
UNITED STATES.			
New York.....	313 909	388 335	312 669
Baltimore.....	4 745	4 223	10 435
Galveston.....	"	10 148	"
Sandy Hook f.o.....	"	"	"
Richmond.....	"	"	"
Charleston.....	"	"	"
Savannah.....	"	"	"
Mobile.....	"	"	"
New Orleans.....	249	"	13 902
Port Rads f.o.....	"	"	"
Total.....	318 964	402 706	336 035
EUROPE.			
Channel 1. o.....	"	117 665	"
Havre.....	298 176	312	245 948
Antwerp.....	164 459	150 651	178 153
North of Europe & Baltic.....	305 674	304 597	208 734
England.....	2 507	30 999	974
Holland.....	"	9 115	"
Lisbon 1. o.....	"	20 315	"
Gibraltar 1. o.....	"	"	"
Portugal.....	5	"	34
Mediterranean.....	87 767	96 674	171 805
Total.....	776 584	1,015 133	994 120
ELSEWHERE.			
Canada.....	"	"	"
Cape of Good Hope.....	"	"	"
Australia.....	"	"	"
Persia.....	"	"	"
Persia Plate & West Coast.....	1 121	3 134	2 935
Rio and coast.....	"	"	"
Total.....	1 121	3 134	2 935
United States.....	318 964	402 706	336 035
Europe.....	778 584	1,015 133	994 120
Elsewhere.....	1 121	3 134	2 935
Totals.....	1,098 669	1,420 953	1,342 181

GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS.

EMISSION	CIRCULATION	DENOMINATION	INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	LAST SALE	LAST QUOTATIONS
31,000,000	129,475,000	} Apolice..... Jan July	5 7/8	200—1,000	97 1/2	96 1/2—97 1/2
25,000,000	50,000,000					
1,400,000	1,900,000					
190,000	116,000	do..... do	6 1/2	1,000,000	—	—
19,000,000	19,800,000	Gold Loan of 1868..... Apr., Oct.	6 1/2	1,000,000	1 1/2	—
31,882,000	33,800,000	do..... do	4 1/2	1,000,000	1,030,000	1 1/2—1,140,000
10,212,100	7,950,000	Province of Rio de Janeiro..... Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	5 7/8	200—500	100 1/2	—
HYPOTHECARY NOTES.						
—	813,000	Brazil..... June, Dec.	5 1/2	100,000	97 1/2	—
—	5,019,557	Credito Real do Brazil..... Jan, July	6 1/2	100,000	—	—
—	7,217,709	do..... do	6 1/2	100,000	—	—
—	5,214,800	do..... Apr., Oct.	6 1/2	100,000	82 1/2	77 1/2—78 1/2
—	6,449,000	Predial..... May, Nov.	6 1/2	100,000	83 1/2	—
—	—	do..... do	6 1/2	100,000	84 1/2	—

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

CAPITAL.	SHARES.	ISSUED.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	NAMES.	RESERVE FUND.	LAST SALE.	LAST DIVIDEND.		LAST QUOTATIONS.
								AM'T.	PAID.	
BANKS.										
500,000	9,500	All	200	All	Auxiliar.....	28,226 F915	200 000	10 000	July 1888	
31,000,000	195,000	All	200	All	Brazil.....	7,115,824 633	268 000	9 000	July 1888	265 000—270 000
20,000,000	50,000	All	200	do	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.....	2,091,355 516	246 000	10 000	July 1888	
2,000,000	10,000	All	200	100	do de S. Paulo.....	8,187 710	75 000	3 000	July 1888	
12,000,000	60,000	15,000	200	100	Commercio.....	1,110,000 000	270 000	9 000	July 1888	
20,000,000	100,000	12,500	200	100	Credito Real do Brazil.....	10,240 657	118 000	1 500	July 1888	
5,000,000	100,000	All	50	50	do do de S. Paulo.....	146,780 527	61 000	6 1/2	July 1888	100—100 000
2,000,000	10,000	All	50	50	Deleroude.....	100,000 000	212 000	1 000	July 1888	210 000—215 000
1,000,000	50,000	All	200	100	English Bank, Limited.....	1,400,000	170 000	6 000	July 1888	
6,000,000	30,000	All	200	100	Industrial e Mercantil.....	980,000 000	180 000	6 000	July 1888	
20,000,000	100,000	All	200	100	Internacional.....	210,000 000	272 000	10 000	July 1888	
1,250,000	62,500	All	200	100	do de S. Paulo.....	1,250,000	62 500	3 000	July 1888	68 500—70 000
1,000,000	10,000	All	200	100	London and Brazilian, Limited.....	1,250,000	125 000	8 000	July 1888	
5,000,000	25,000	All	200	100	Mercantil de Santos.....	500,000 000	200 000	8 000	July 1888	
4,000,000	20,000	All	200	100	Predial.....	150,000 000	41 000	6 000	Jan. 1889	41 000—42 000
10,000,000	50,000	All	200	100	Rural e Hypothecario.....	2,561,473 800	256 000	10 000	July 1888	80 000—70 000
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	40	Territorial e Mercantil de Minas.....	2,043 938	120 000	4 000	July 1888	
12,000,000	60,000	All	200	40	União de Creditos.....	70,414 650	62 000	4 000	Oct. 1888	
RAILWAYS.										
1,000,000	50,000	All	200	40	Bahia e Minas.....	—	120 000	7 1/2	May 1888	
6,000,000	—	—	200	200	do de S. Paulo.....	—	185 000	8 1/2	May 1888	
1,300,000	—	—	200	200	Regencia do.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	Sept. 1888	
10,000,000	50,000	20,000	200	All	Santos e Caragualla.....	14,642 300	185 000	10 000	July 1888	185 000—
1,500,000	7,500	All	200	All	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
1,500,000	7,500	All	200	All	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
500,000	25,000	All	200	All	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
15,270,800	—	—	200	200	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
8,483,800	—	—	200	200	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
8,000,000	40,000	—	200	All	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
4,970,000	24,850	All	200	—	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
4,339,400	—	—	200	—	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
6,500,000	32,500	15,500	200	All	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	40	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
12,000,000	60,000	All	200	40	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
1,300,000	—	—	200	200	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
10,000,000	50,000	20,000	200	All	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
1,500,000	7,500	All	200	All	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
1,500,000	7,500	All	200	All	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
500,000	25,000	All	200	All	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
15,270,800	—	—	200	200	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
8,483,800	—	—	200	200	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
8,000,000	40,000	—	200	All	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
4,970,000	24,850	All	200	—	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
4,339,400	—	—	200	—	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
6,500,000	32,500	15,500	200	All	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	40	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
12,000,000	60,000	All	200	40	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
1,300,000	—	—	200	200	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
10,000,000	50,000	20,000	200	All	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
1,500,000	7,500	All	200	All	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
1,500,000	7,500	All	200	All	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
500,000	25,000	All	200	All	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
15,270,800	—	—	200	200	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
8,483,800	—	—	200	200	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
8,000,000	40,000	—	200	All	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
4,970,000	24,850	All	200	—	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
4,339,400	—	—	200	—	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
6,500,000	32,500	15,500	200	All	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	40	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
12,000,000	60,000	All	200	40	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
1,300,000	—	—	200	200	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
10,000,000	50,000	20,000	200	All	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
1,500,000	7,500	All	200	All	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
1,500,000	7,500	All	200	All	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
500,000	25,000	All	200	All	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
15,270,800	—	—	200	200	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
8,483,800	—	—	200	200	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
8,000,000	40,000	—	200	All	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
4,970,000	24,850	All	200	—	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
4,339,400	—	—	200	—	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
6,500,000	32,500	15,500	200	All	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	40	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
12,000,000	60,000	All	200	40	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
1,300,000	—	—	200	200	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
10,000,000	50,000	20,000	200	All	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
1,500,000	7,500	All	200	All	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
1,500,000	7,500	All	200	All	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
500,000	25,000	All	200	All	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
15,270,800	—	—	200	200	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
8,483,800	—	—	200	200	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
8,000,000	40,000	—	200	All	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
4,970,000	24,850	All	200	—	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
4,339,400	—	—	200	—	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
6,500,000	32,500	15,500	200	All	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	40	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
12,000,000	60,000	All	200	40	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
1,300,000	—	—	200	200	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
10,000,000	50,000	20,000	200	All	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
1,500,000	7,500	All	200	All	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
1,500,000	7,500	All	200	All	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
500,000	25,000	All	200	All	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
15,270,800	—	—	200	200	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
8,483,800	—	—	200	200	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
8,000,000	40,000	—	200	All	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
4,970,000	24,850	All	200	—	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
4,339,400	—	—	200	—	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
6,500,000	32,500	15,500	200	All	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	40	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
12,000,000	60,000	All	200	40	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
1,300,000	—	—	200	200	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
10,000,000	50,000	20,000	200	All	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
1,500,000	7,500	All	200	All	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
1,500,000	7,500	All	200	All	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
500,000	25,000	All	200	All	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
15,270,800	—	—	200	200	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
8,483,800	—	—	200	200	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
8,000,000	40,000	—	200	All	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
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4,339,400	—	—	200	—	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
6,500,000	32,500	15,500	200	All	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	40	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
12,000,000	60,000	All	200	40	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
1,300,000	—	—	200	200	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
10,000,000	50,000	20,000	200	All	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
1,500,000	7,500	All	200	All	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
1,500,000	7,500	All	200	All	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
500,000	25,000	All	200	All	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
15,270,800	—	—	200	200	do de S. Paulo.....	—	150 000	6 1/2	July 1888	
8,483,8										

Insurance.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling

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Telephone No. 417.

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Authorized 1870

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Authorized 1884.

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Telephone No. 193.

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Established 1797

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Telephone No. 417.

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Established 1782

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

E. W. May,

Rua do Visconde de Inhamim, No. 16.

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LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

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Accumulated Funds..... £6,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co. agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund..... £ 450,000

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Phipps Brothers & Co.

Rua do Visconde de Inhamim, No. 16.

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THOMAS NORTON'S

OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS

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UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS

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Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL
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Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

1888

Date	Steamer	Destination
Oct. 18	Tagus....	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres
" 23	La Plata..	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Maceio, Pernambuco, S. Vincent, Lisbon and Vigo.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton every alternate Thursday, and Rio de Janeiro, hereafter, every alternate Tuesday.

Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply to

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Rua do Visconde de Inhamim, No. 16.

Sobrado.

Phipps Brothers & Co.

Agents.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:

FINANCE, Captain Baker..... 17 Nov.
ALLIANÇA, " Beers..... 18 Dec.
ADVANCE, " Griffiths..... 5 Jan. '89

The fine packet

ADVANCE,

Captain GRIFFITHS

on return from Santos, will sail 27th October at 10 a.m. for

NEW YORK

calling at

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHAM,

[encircling the two last named ports]

PARÁ, BARBADOS and St. THOMAS

Passage Rates

To Liverpool.....	cabin	steerage
New York.....	\$220	gold
" & back.....	\$143	\$78
" & back.....	\$273	"

For passages and information apply to

Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents

No. 2, Praça das Marilhas

And for cargo to

W. C. Peck.

No. 6, Praça do Commercio

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO IN OCTOBER.

To New York:

Nasmyth..... Oct. 20th
Tycho Brahe [loading in Santos also] " 27th
Extra Steamers if cargo offers.

For Antwerp

calling at Southampton (for London)

Marthe (Belgian Mail steamer)..... Oct. 15th
Ofters " do " " 15th

For New Orleans:

Famylck..... Oct. 20th

For Rio Grande Ports:

Cutrer..... Weekly
Chatham..... Weekly
or Canan..... Weekly

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office.

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ENGLISH BANK
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(LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

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BRANCH IN THE RIVER PLATE:

Buenos Aires.

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Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000
Reserve fund..... £ 140,000

Draws on

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and transacts every description of Banking business.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

BRANCHES:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTVIDEO, AND NEW YORK.

Capital..... £ 1,250,000
Capital paid up..... £ 625,000
Reserve fund..... £ 325,000

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LONDON,

Messrs. MAIET FRERES & Co.,

PARIS,

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BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

22, Rua da Alfandega, 22

Capital..... 20,000,000\$000

THIS BANK DRAWS ON ITS

LONDON OFFICE

ALSO ON

London and County Banking Company Limited..... London.
Banque de Paris and des Pays-Bas..... Paris.
Deutsche Bank..... Hamburg
Banque d'Anvers..... Antwerp
Banca Generale, and agencies..... Rome
Genoa
Naples
Milan
and other Italian cities
Banco Hipotecario de Espana, and agencies..... Madrid
Barcelona
Cadix
Malaga
Tarragona
Valencia
and other cities in Spain and the Canary Islands
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Oporto
and other Portuguese cities
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Montevideo
Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co..... New York

It pays foreign exchange on all points. Grants letters of credit for travellers and for commercial purposes. Receives consignments of coffee and other produce for shipment, and advances on same as agreed upon. Advances made on coffee and other merchandise in accordance with the statutes of the Bank, and transacts every other description of banking business.

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Diagista.

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The publishers beg to announce the completion of this guide for the city of Rio de Janeiro for English-speaking travellers, which contains descriptions of the bay and city, a historical sketch of the city, brief descriptions of the more important public edifices, squares and gardens, and a guide for some of the excursions in and about the city which travellers generally have time to make. It contains 228 pages, map and frontispiece. A part of the edition will be bound with photographs.

Price 2\$500; do. with photographs 5\$800.

For sale at this office.

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Established in Hamburg the 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg."

Capital..... 10,000,000 Marks.

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Robert Mestern..... of the firm of A. Tesdorpf & Co. in Hamburg.
H. Münchmeyer..... of the firm of Münchmeyer & Co. in Hamburg.
Adolph Salomonssohn, Kildere of the Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin.
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Adolf Woermann..... of the firm of C. Woermann in Hamburg.

RIO DE JANEIRO BRANCH.

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(Authorized by Decree No. 10,326.)

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England..... Credit Lyonnais.
Belgium..... Banque d'Anvers.
Italy..... Banca Generale.
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Pays interest on deposits for a certain time
5% p. a. for 2 to 3 months
6% p. a. for 3 to 6 months
6 1/2% p. a. for 6 to 12 months
Executes orders for purchase and sale of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Boettger—Krah, Directors.

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PORT, SHERRY AND MADEIRA

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Andrew Steele & Co.

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BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by the judicious application of the principles of well-selected dietetics, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicious food which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until it is able to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle poisons are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure Cocoa and a properly nourished frame."—West's Service Gazette.

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JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

THE RIO NEWS

Published three times a month for the American and European mails.

The Rio News was established under its present title and management on the 1st of April, 1879, succeeding the British and American Mail. Although the style, title and frequency of issue were changed at the time of transfer, the designations of number and volume were continued. At the beginning of 1881 the style of the title was changed by an increase from four to eight pages, and a diminution in the size of the paper. This change not only largely increased the size of the publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for office and reference use.

With the beginning of its 15th volume (January, 1888) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in thanking their patrons that no deviation whatever from their policy has been made. The Rio News will seek to keep its questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat every question frankly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.

In addition to a large circulation in the United States and Europe, where its commercial reports are much appreciated, the Rio News has a wide circulation throughout Brazil, thus making the paper a valuable advertising medium. The rates charged are 1\$ per copy per quarter, with a reduction of 20% for additional space and time.

TERMS:

One year's subscription..... 20\$000
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All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

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